

2004 Consumer Confidence Report

Water System Name: CITY OF ANGELS WATER SYSTEM Report Date: 6/20/05

We test the drinking water quality for many constituents as required by State and Federal Regulations. This report shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1 - December 31, 2004.

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua beber. Tradúzcalo ó hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

Type of water source(s) in use: Stanislaus River
Name & location of source(s): Our water source is the Stanislaus River that flows through
Hunters Reservoir, down the Utica Ditch to Ross Reservoir and eventually to the city's water
Treatment plant.

Drinking Water Source Assessment information: A source water assessment was conducted for
the City of Angels, Water System's surface water source, the Utica Ditch from Angels treatment plant to
Murphy's, in May 2001. No contaminants have been detected in the water supply; however, the source is
considered most vulnerable to the following activities: Sewer collection systems (Town of Murphy's), gas
stations, and historic mining operations in the watershed.

A copy of the complete assessment is available at the Department of Health Services, Drinking Water Field
Operations Branch, Stockton District Office, 31 E. Cannel Street, Room 270, Stockton, California 95202, or
from the City of Angels, P.O. Box 667, Angels Camp, CA 95222. You may request a summary of the
assessment be sent to you by contacting Joseph O. Spano, District Engineer, at (209) 948-7696, or the City of
Angels at (209) 736-2181.

Time and place of regularly scheduled board meetings for public participation: City Counsel meetings
held at 7:00 PM the first Tuesday of each month at City of Angels Fire Department located at 1404 Highway 4,
Angels Camp, California, 95222

For more information, contact Judy King Phone: (209)736-2181

TERMS USED IN THIS REPORT:

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. Primary MCLs are set as close to the PHGs (or MCLGs) as is economically and technologically feasible. Secondary MCLs are set to protect the odor, taste, and appearance of drinking water.

Primary Drinking Water Standards (PDWS): MCLs for contaminants that affect health along with their monitoring and reporting requirements, and water treatment requirements.

Secondary Drinking Water Standards (SDWS): MCLs for contaminants that affect taste, odor, or appearance of the drinking water. Contaminants with SDWSs do not affect the health at the MCL levels.

ND: not detectable at testing limit

ppm: parts per million or milligrams per liter (mg/L)

ppb: parts per billion or micrograms per liter (ug/L)

ppt: parts per trillion or nanograms per liter (ng/L)

pCi/L: picocuries per liter (a measure of radiation)

Public Health Goal (PHG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. PHGs are set by the California Environmental Protection Agency.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs are set by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA).

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL): The level of a disinfectant added for water treatment that may not be exceeded at the consumer's tap.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG): The level of a disinfectant added for water treatment below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs are set by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.

Treatment Technique (TT): A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water

Regulatory Action Level (AL): The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

Variances and Exemptions: Department permission to exceed an MCL or not comply with a treatment technique under certain conditions.

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally-occurring minerals

and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- *Microbial contaminants*, such as viruses and bacteria, that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- *Inorganic contaminants*, such as salts and metals, that can be naturally-occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.
- *Pesticides and herbicides*, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses.
- *Organic chemical contaminants*, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, that are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems.
- *Radioactive contaminants*, which can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, USEPA and the state Department of Health Services (Department) prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Department regulations also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that must provide the same protection for public health.

Tables 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 list all of the drinking water contaminants that were detected during the most recent sampling for the constituent. The presence of these contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. The Department requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants are not expected to vary significantly from year to year. Some of the data, though representative of the water quality, are more than one year old.

TABLE 1 - SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING THE DETECTION OF COLIFORM BACTERIA

Microbiological Contaminants (to be completed only if there was a detection of bacteria)	Highest No. of detections	No. of months in violation	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source of Bacteria
Total Coliform Bacteria	(In a mo.) 0	0	More than 1 sample in a month with a detection	0	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal Coliform or <i>E. coli</i>	(In the year) 0	0	A routine sample and a repeat sample detect total coliform and either sample also detects fecal coliform or <i>E. coli</i>	0	Human and animal fecal waste

TABLE 2 - SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING THE DETECTION OF LEAD AND COPPER

Lead and Copper (to be completed only if there was a detection of lead or copper in the last sample set)	No. of samples collected	90 th percentile level detected	No. Sites exceeding AL	AL	MCLG	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (ppb)	10	Less than 3.0	0	15	2	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits.
Copper (ppm)	10	.26	0	1.3	0.17	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.

TABLE 3 - SAMPLING RESULTS FOR SODIUM AND HARDNESS

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Sodium (ppm)	5/12/04	1.7	n/a	none	none	Generally found in ground and surface water
Hardness (ppm)	5/12/04	12	n/a	none	none	Generally found in ground and surface water

*Any violation of an MCL or AL is asterisked. Additional information regarding the violation is provided on the next page.

TABLE 4 - DETECTION OF CONTAMINANTS WITH A PRIMARY DRINKING WATER STANDARD

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
<i>Disinfection Byproducts, Disinfectant Residuals, and Disinfection Byproduct Precursors</i>						
Chlorine (ppm)	1/01/04 to 12/31/04	Average 0.84 ppm		MRDL= 4.0 mg/l as Cl ₂	MRDLG= 4.0 mg/L as Cl ₂	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment.
TTHM's [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb)	2004 7 samples	Average 39 ppb	34 ppb to 66 ppb	80 ppb	N/A	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.
Halocetic Acids (ppb)	2004 7 samples	Average 55 ppb	37 ppb to 66 ppb	60 ppb	N/A	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.

TABLE 5 - DETECTION OF CONTAMINANTS WITH A SECONDARY DRINKING WATER STANDARD

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Color (Units)	05/12/04	14 Units	N/A	15 Units	N/A	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Corrosivity Langelier Index	05/12/04	-2.21	N/A	Non- corrosive	N/A	Natural or industrially-influenced balance of hydrogen, carbon and oxygen in the water; affected by temperature and other factors
Iron (ppb)	05/12/04	180 ppb	N/A	300 ppb	N/A	Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes.
Odor --- Threshold (Units)	05/12/04	1 Units	N/A	3 Units	N/A	Naturally-occurring organic materials

TABLE 5 - DETECTION OF CONTAMINANTS WITH A SECONDARY DRINKING WATER STANDARD (CONTINUED)

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Specific Conductance (micromhos)	05/12/04	31.0	N/A	1,600	N/A	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence.

TABLE 6 - DETECTION OF UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Action Level	Health Effects Language
None				

*Any violation of an MCL or AL is asterisked. Additional information regarding the violation is provided below.

For Systems Providing Surface Water As A Source Of Drinking Water:

TABLE 7 - SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING TREATMENT OF SURFACE WATER SOURCES	
<i>Treatment Technique *</i> (Type of approved filtration technology used)	Multimedia pressure filters
<i>Turbidity Performance Standards **</i> (that must be met through the water treatment process)	<u>Turbidity of the filtered water must:</u> 1 - Be less than or equal to <u>1.0</u> NTU in

	95% of measurements in a month. 2 - Not exceed <u>0.3</u> NTU for more than eight consecutive hours. 3 - Not exceed <u>1.0</u> NTU at any time.
Lowest monthly percentage of samples that met Turbidity Performance Standard No. 1.	100%
Highest single turbidity measurement during the year	0.077 NTU
The number of violations of any surface water treatment requirements	None

* A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

** Turbidity (measured in NTU) is a measurement of the cloudiness of water and is a good indicator of water quality and filtration performance. Turbidity results which meet performance standards are considered to be in compliance with filtration requirements.

Summary Information for Surface Water Treatment

As you can see by the above tables, our system had no violation in 2004. We're proud that your drinking water meets or is lower than all federal and state requirements. We have learned through our monitoring and testing program that some contaminants have been detected.

All drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the USEPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. U S Environmental Protection Agency and Center for Disease Control guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1800-426-4791) www.epa.gov/safewater/hfacts.html. California Department of Health Services web site www.dhs.ca.gov/ps/ddwem/default.htm.

We at the City of Angels Water Department work to provide top quality water to every tap. We ask tat all our customers help us protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community, our way of life and our children's future.